

TRE

The feed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and trebly defended. *Roy.*
 TREE. *n. f.* *tree*, *tre*, *tre*, Danish.]
 1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and some bacciferous; as, the forb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet brier, currants, the great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, &c. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, milletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-fairing tree, the dog-berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gale or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c. *Miller.*

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory
 With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
 And mock our eyes with air. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root. *Shak.*
 It is pleasant to look upon a tree in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this tree sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth, spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.
 Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
 By trees of pedigrees, or fame or merit:
 Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
 Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE GERMANDER. *n. f.* A plant.
 TREE OF LIFE. *n. f.* [*ignum vite*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREEN. *old plur. of tree.*
 Well run greenhood, got between
 Under the sand-bag he was seen;
 Lowing low like a for'ter green,
 He knows his tackle and his green. *Benj. Johnson.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. *Obsolete.*
 Sir Thomas Rookeby, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *treen* cups, answered, these homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of *treen* and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver and make wooden payments. *Candem.*

TREFOIL. *n. f.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant.
 The *trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the standard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the point covered with its fringed sheath: it becomes a capsule hidden in the empalement, and full of seeds shaped like a kidney, adhering close to the capsule when ripe: some have flowers consisting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds: to this must be added, that the leaves grow by threes, seldom by four or five, on a common footstalk. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tip-toes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved grass in her hand. *Peacham in D'aving.*

Some sow *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TREILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.]
 Treillage is a contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*
 There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonnetiers, contrivers of bowers, grotto's, treillages, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spektator*, No. 477.

TRELLIS. *n. f.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TREMBLE. *v. n.* [*tremble*, Fr. *trem*, Lat.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

TRE

My compassionate heart
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold
 The things whereat it trembles by fumble. *Shakespeare.*
 God's name
 And power thou tremblest at. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Shew your slaves how choleric you are,
 And make your bondmen tremble. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
 This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,
 Touches us not with pity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 They shall fear and tremble. *Jer. xxxiii. 9.*
 When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak.
 Frighted Turnus trembled as he spoke.
 He shook the sacred honours of his head,
 With terror trembled heavy'n's subsiding bill,
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews diffill. *Dryden.*
 Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,
 That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
 May tremble. *Dryden's En.*

2. To quiver; to totter.
 Sinai's grey top shall tremble. *Milton.*
 We cannot imagine a mass of water to have food upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*
 3. To quiver; to shake as a found.
 Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement tremble at the height of their blast. *Bacon.*

TREMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly the flood,
 And on the sudden dropt. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Say what the life, were finer optics giv'n,
 Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,
 To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREME'NDUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and tremendous. *Tatler*, No. 57.
 In that portal thou'd the chief appear,
 Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TREMOUR. *n. f.* [*tremor*, Lat.]
 1. The state of trembling.
 He fell into an universal tremor of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*
 By its styptic and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremours. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.
 These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremours fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TREMULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]
 1. Trembling; fearful.
 The tender tremulous christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Dexy of Pity.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.
 Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impresses a swift tremulous motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Helder.*
 As thus th' effulgence tremulous I drink,
 The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thomson.*

TREMULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.

TREN. *n. f.* A fish spear. *Ans.*
 To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.
 Safe in a ditch he bides,
 With twenty *trenched* galleries on his head. *Shakespeare.*
 This weak impress of love is as a figure
 Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
 Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shakespeare.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.
 Pioneers with spades and pickaxe arm'd,
 Forerun the royal camp to trench a field. *Milton.*
 Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Boyd.*

First draw thy faulchion, and on every side
 Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide.
 The trenching plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

TRENCH. *n. f.* [*tranche*, Fr.]
 1. A pit or ditch.
 On that coast build,
 And with a trench enclose the fruitful field. *Dryden's En.*
 When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small trench to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Hints.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRE

The citizens of Corioli have lifted forth
 And given to Lartius and to Marcus battle:
 I saw our party to the trench's driven. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 And then I came away. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Till both the town and castle yield. *Prior.*
 TRE'CHANT. *adj.* [*tranchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.
 He fiercely took his trenchant blade in hand,
 With which he struck so furious and so fell,
 That nothing seem'd the puffance could withstand. *F. 2.*
 Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
 Were sharp and trenchant, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRE'CHER. *n. f.* [from *trench*; *trencher*, Fr.]
 1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.
 No more
 I'll scrape trencher, nor wash dish. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 My estate deserves an heir more rais'd
 Than one which holds a trencher. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*
 When we find our dogs, we let the dish or trencher on the ground. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*

Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band
 Invade their trenchers next, and soon devour. *Dryden.*
 Many a child may have the idea of a square trencher, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.
 How often hast thou,
 Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
 When I have feasted. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.
 It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their summum bonum upon their trenchers, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South's Sermons.*

TRE'CHERFULLY. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.
 He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only trencher-fliers and spongers. *L'Estrange.*

TRE'CHERMAN. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater.
 Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skillfullest trenchermen of Media. *Sidney.*

You had musty victuals, and he hath help to eat it: he's a very valiant trencherman; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakespeare's Much ado about nothing.*
 TRENCHERMATE. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these trenchermen frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker*, b. v.

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend*.
 The scouts to several parts divide their way,
 To learn the natives names, their towns explore
 The coasts and trendings of the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

TRENTALS. *n. f.* [*trinte*, Fr.]
 Trentals or *trintals* were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Hyssop's Parergon.*

TRENDLE. *n. f.* [*spendel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trendle*.

TREPA'N. *n. f.* [*trepan*, Fr.]
 1. An instrument by which chirurgians cut out round pieces of the skull.
 2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification *Skinner* assigns for the reason, that some English ships in Queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great show of friendship, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,
 How very active in his own *trepan*. *Roscommon.*
 Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trepons. *South's Sermons.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South's Sermons.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.]
 1. To perforate with the trepan.
 A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
 Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To catch; to ensnare.
 They *trepan*'d the state, and fix'd it down
 With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
 Those are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons.*

TRE

TREP'INE. *n. f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.
 I shewed a trepan and *trepine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. f.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]
 1. The state of trembling.
 The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 137.

All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 793.
 Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
 Men reckon what it did and meant;
 But *trepidation* of the spheres,
 Though greater far, is innocent. *Dome.*

They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,
 And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
 The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first-mov'd. *Milton.*

2. State of terror.
 Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Watson.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious. *Watson.*
 To TREPASS. *v. n.* [*trepasser*, Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend.
 If they shall confess their trespass which they *trespassed* against me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev. xxvi. 43.*
 They not only contradict the general design and particular exprees of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logic. *Norris.*

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.
 Their morals and economy
 Most perfectly they made agree:
 Each virtue kept its proper bound,
 Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'PASS. *n. f.* [*trespas*, Fr.]
 1. Transgression; offence.
 Your purpos'd low correction
 Is such, as baffle, and the meanest wretches
 For pilf'rings, and most common *trespasses*
 Are punish'd with. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 The *trespass* money and sin money was the priests. *2 Kings.*
 He shall bring his *trespasses* offering for his sin. *Lev. v. 6.*
 Will God incense his ire
 For such a petty *trespass*? *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.
 TRE'PASSER. *n. f.* [from *trespass*.]
 1. An offender; a transgressor.
 2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Watson.*

TRE'SSEP. *adj.* [from *treffe*, French.] Knotted or curled.
 Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,
 But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,
 Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,
 He plung'd in pain his *treffed* locks doth tear. *Spenser.*

TRE'SSES. *n. f.* without a singular. [*treffe*, Fr. *treccio*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.
 Hung be the heav'n's with black, yield day to night!
 Come, importing change of times and states,
 Brandish your crystal *treffes* in the sky. *Shakespeare's*
 Her swelling breast
 Naked, met his under the flowing gold
 Of her loose *treffes* hid. *Milton.*

Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn
 Her *treffes*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*
 Fair *treffes* man's imperial race enshrine,
 And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope.*
 Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,
 Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!
 Not all the *treffes* that fair hair can boast,
 Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope.*

TRE'TLE. *n. f.* [*treteau*, Fr.]
 1. The frame of a table.
 2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET. *n. f.* [Probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weights, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *n. f.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *treibus*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TREVE'T. *n. f.* [*Sneget*, Saxon; *treped*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs; as, a stool.

TREY. *n. f.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.
 White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
 — Honey, milk, and sugar; there is three.
 — Nay then, two *treys*; methaglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour lost.*